



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

effective Sept. 1, 1921; of New Mexico, revised with amendments, April, 1921, amendments effective June 11, 1921. (New York: F. R. Jones, 80 Maiden Lane. 1921. Pp. 43, 40, 32. 75c, 75c, \$1.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Socialism: an Analysis. By RUDOLF EUCKEN. Translated by JOSEPH McCABE. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1922. Pp. 188. \$2.75.)

After all these years of heated controversy it has remained for the philosopher to write the most searching and effective criticism of the socialist ideal. Professor Eucken does not pretend to be an economist, and does not write in the language of economics, but he shows that back of its outward aspects socialism comprises an ideal of life which it is within the province of the philosopher to analyze.

The first half of the book is devoted to a statement of the socialist ideal which is eminently fair, and which presents socialism in a very favorable light. The philosophical criteria by which this ideal must be judged are then outlined in a short chapter, after which the ideal is subjected to critical examination, as to (1) the unity and harmony of life, (2) the socialist idealism, (3) the socialist conception of history, (4) the limits of socialist equality, (5) the problem of socialization, and (6) a criticism of economism. Under the first two heads Professor Eucken finds socialism too superficial. It is unable to give life a sufficient meaning and value. Its conception of history is inadequate. Its equality is in danger of becoming injustice and bringing about a condition without spirituality or culture. Socialism has no inner power to bind men in socialization, therefore the structure "must fall apart and end in a struggle of each against all." The economic task cannot be taken as the greatest of all without injuring and stunting man's inner life. "The external would dominate the internal." In short the fundamental weakness of socialism is its materialism and its reliance on economic conditions. It has been valuable to society as a criticism of existing evils but it is lacking on the constructive side.

It is of course Marxian socialism which Professor Eucken thus condemns. There are perhaps outside of Germany some schools of socialist thought which would not merit such severe condemnation, but the challenge is so vigorous that all forms of socialism are put on the defensive.

G. B. L. ARNER.

NEW BOOKS

BEBEL, A. and BERNSTEIN, E. *Der Briefwechsel zwischen Friedrich Engels und Karl Marx, 1844 bis 1883.* Four vols. 1922. 100 M.)

BRAND, E. and WALECKI, H. *Der Kommunismus in Polen. Drei Jahre*